CONGRESS.

SEVENTEENTH CONGRESS.....FIRST SESSION.

FROM THE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.

IN SENATE.....THURSDAY, JAN. 17.

CUMBERLAND ROAD.

The bill to provide for the repair of the Cumberland Road, (by erecting gates, and collecting toll thereon, to be expended in repairs of the road) was next in order; and the presiding officer commenced the reading of it.

Mr. Lowrie said he apprehended it was not necessary to proceed with the reading of the bill; for, if gentlemen would turn their attention at all to the contents of it, they must see, that it was a revenue bill, and that this house had therefore nothing to do with originating it. To try the sense of the Senate on this point, he moved to lay the bill on the table.

Mr. Johnson, of Ky. expressed his surprise at *this* objection to the bill; and urged briefly the great importance of this road, and the indispensable necessity of establishing some system for keeping it in repair. He could not view this at all in the light of a revenue bill.

Mr. Lowrie said, that the bill proposed that gates should be erected, and tolls received, on the road, which of course accrued to the Treasury, and out of this fund the expenses of repairing the road were to be paid. Now, Mr. L. said, levying a tax at all, or in any shape, is the province of the House of Representatives. He was perfectly willing that the subject should be investigated as it deserved; but it was evident to him that the bill ought not to take the shape in which it now presented itself to the Senate. In order to try that question, he moved to postpone the bill indefinitely.

Mr. Talbot said, he hoped the bill would not be postponed. This road, which had cost an immense sum to the United States, was going to ruin, and it was all important to its preservation that this bill should pass. The bill, he said, does not contemplate the raising of a revenue, within the terms of the constitutional limitation of the origination of such bills to the House of Representatives.—For, said he, what is a revenue bill? It is a bill laying a general imposition on the people of the United States, for the general purposes of government. This bill was not, he said, such a one. It proposed to collect money for a specific object, and for no other; a mere imposition of a toll for a special purpose could not be considered as raising a revenue. This road, which had cost so much money, which was a monument of the wisdom and liberality of the general government, and was of vast importance in a commercial as well as political view, ought to be preserved from dilapidation and other injuries, and he trusted that the Senate would not concur in the objection which was now taken to the bill which had been reported for that purpose.

Mr. Johnson of Ky. wished to record his name on this question of postponement. If the construction which had been put on that part of the Constitution which regards revenue bills, was correct, the Senate would have very little indeed to do with originating laws. Gentlemen certainly would not say that the Senate could not pass the bill on that ground.—If it was opposed on other grounds—that, for example, of a want of power over the road now it was made, that was another and a fair ground of opposition. But, in the words of the Constitution, "All bills for raising a revenue shall originate in the House of Representatives," he could discover no objection to this bill. Perhaps his zeal in favor of the object of the bill had blinded him: certain it was, he said, he could imagine nothing much further from a revenue bill than this bill was. If, he said, this great road was to be suffered to go to decay, after the million of dollars which had been spent upon it, to connect New Orleans and Boston by an interior communication, let it go. He could trudge over the mountains and through the vallies, without the road, as well as others, but he should lament it: and he hoped the question on this bill would be tried on its merits, and not on an incidental question.

Mr. Otis said he was not at present reconciled to an *indefinite* postponement of this bill, in regard to the object of it, on which there had been so great an expenditure of public money, but which was so cherished by a great portion of the people of the United States, and in which perhaps every portion of the People of the United States began to feel some interest. He never had been, he said, an advocate for expending on this road so great a mass of the public money as had been laid out upon it. But, after the road had been made, it was certainly incumbent on Congress to see whether or not they had the constitutional power to keep that road in repair. The objection which was now made to *this* bill was new; and he should be glad, for his own part, to have time to examine it. When it was first suggested that it was a revenue bill, the objection had appeared to Mr. Otis to be plausible; but further consideration led him to doubt on that point. He was inclined to think, that this is not a revenue bill. The tax, which it proposes, is a voluntary and self-assumed tax. No man was obliged to pass over the road unless he chose; and, if he chose to avail himself of this easement granted by the United States, under the condition of paying at a certain rate therefor, Mr. O. said it struck him, with great deference to the opinion of others, it was to be regarded rather as a matter of compact than as a matter of taxation: Heretofore, the United States had granted to those using it the free enjoyment of this road, created at the expense of the government: The question which this bill presents is, whether a consideration shall be annexed to and made the condition of this grant.

Mr. King, of New-York, said he should prefer that this bill should lie on the table, rather than be postponed. [Mr. Lowrie assented to this course.] If, said Mr. King, the bill be not a revenue bill, it is so very near to it as to be likely to produce a collision between this and the other house as to its real character. On the whole, he thought it the best course to lay the bill upon the table, and to let it lie there until the other house should have acted on this subject.

Mr. Lowrie said, he had not objected that *Congress* could not pass this bill because it was a revenue bill, but that, being such, the Senate could not originate it. By forcing it upon the Senate, as originating here, some gentlemen, among whom Mr. L. said he was one, would be compelled to be against the bill, though in principle favorable to its provisions.

The motion of Mr. *King*, to lay the bill on the table, was then agreed to, and

The Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. *Floyd*, from the committee to whom was referred an inquiry into the expediency of occupying the mouth of the Columbia river, and of regulating the intercourse with the Indian tribes, reported, in part, a bill to regulate the intercourse with the Indian tribes within the United States, and territories thereof; which was twice read and committed.

APPORTIONMEMT OF REPRESENTATION.

Mr. *Cambbell*, of Ohio, moved that the orders of the day prior to the apportionment bill be postponed, with a view that that bill be now acted upon.

Mr. *Blair* opposed the motion. The complete returns from South-Carolina had not been made. He had reason to believe they would be so in a few days.—With regard to the reason that had been drawn from the convenience to the legislatures of the states now in session to locate their congressional districts, he thought the inconvenience of postponing it for another year was less than that a state should be deprived of its ratio of population.

The question was then put and the motion was carried.

The House thereupon resolved itself into a Committee of the Whole on the bill for apportioning the representatives of the several states to Congress, according to the Census of 1820, Mr. *Smith*, of Md. in the chair.

Mr. *Lowndes* thought it improper to consider the bill at this time, not only for the reasons that had been assigned—but because the State of Delaware was without a representative on the floor—one (Mr. *Rodney*) having been elected a Senator, and the other (Mr. *McLane*) having gone home on account of sickness.

Mr. *Ball*, thereupon, moved that the committee rise and report—which motion was negatived.

After some discussion of the subject, the House agreed, *nem. con.* to consider the word "*forty*," before the word "*thousand*," in the bill as reported by the Committee a blank, so as to leave the apportionment unfettered by any rules or questions of order. The following numbers, for the ratio of apportionment, were thereupon proposed:

By Mr. Keyes, of Vermont,	75,000
By Mr. Van Wyck, of New-York,	55,000
By Mr. Morgan, of New-York,	52,000
By Mr. Tracy, of New-York,	50,000
By Mr. Williams, of N. C.	49,000
By Mr. Upham, of New Hampshire,	48,000
By Mr. Mallary, of Vermont,	47,000
By Mr. Abbot, of Georgia,	46,000
By Mr. Wood, of New-York,	45,000
By Mr. Barber, of Ohio,	44,000
By Mr. Gebhard, of New-York,	43,000
By Mr. Edwards, of N. C.	42,000
By Mr. Ross, of Ohio,	41,000
By Mr. Rochester, of New-York,	40,000
By Mr. Gist, of S. C.	39,000
By Mr. Tucker, of Virginia,	38,000
By Mr. Baylies, of Massachusetts,	37,000
By Mr. Farrelly, of Pennsylvania,	36,000
By Mr. Baldwin, of Pennsylvania,	35,000

Mr. Wood, in support of the number (45,000) he had proposed, remarked that it was impossible to fix any standard that should give a precise ratio for representation. It ought, however, to be such as would be most sure to introduce intelligence, integrity, and dispatch in the performance of the duties confided to this house by the constitution. Seventy-five thousand and thirty-five thousand were the extremes that had been named. *In medio tutamen.* Seventy-five thousand was, in his opinion, too large; and thirty-five thousand too small a ratio. The number should be so small that the elector and elected could be supposed reciprocally to know each other, and that the representative should fully understand the interest of his constituents. It would be recollected, however, that the facilities of intercourse were greatly improved within the last twenty years. A bill could hardly pass through the house with the ordinary forms, before its drift and bearing were not only known, but discussed, even in the remoter States of the Union. There was less necessity, therefore, than formerly that the districts should be large. In addition to which it would be considered that the qualifications of a representative to Congress and a member of a state legislature, were very different. In the latter case a minute local knowledge of the concerns of their constituents was necessary; but in the former case the knowledge required was less of a local character. It was general in its object; it related to questions of war and peace, foreign relations, revenues, &c. The policy of the nation was settled, and the wheels of government were moving on. Where a number was agreed to of great extent, there was a better opportunity of selecting men of talents; but, on the other hand, a body, if too small, was more liable to intrigue. The ratio of 45,000 would increase the present number of Representatives but one, and the present was, in his opinion, a sufficient number for the despatch of public business. A greater number would diminish responsibility; and, so far as public sentiment in the state he had the honor in part to represent, had been expressed, both by the old constitution and that proposed by the recent convention, it was opposed to a numerous legislative body.

Mr. Campbell, of Ohio, stated the ratio and numbers that had been heretofore successively adopted. In the first Congress, the number of representatives was 65, but the apportionment was made upon an uncertain ratio. It was the effect of mutual compromise and opinion. At the census of 1790 the number of representatives was increased to 101, upon a ratio of 33,000. At the census of 1800 the same ratio was retained, which increased the number of representatives to 141. At the census of 1810 the ratio was increased to 35,000, which gave the present number of 187 representatives. The first increase was 36, the second 40, and the third 40. He (Mr. C.) was in favour of the number of 42,000 under the present appportionment, which would give an increase of thirteen. This increment was small, in comparison with the progress of wealth and population. A great reduction naturally exposed the body acted upon to executive influences; and a small body must ever be considered as more assailable than a larger. He agreed with the gentleman from New-York, (Mr. Wood,) that by reducing the ratio to 35,000 the body would become too numerous. A medium should be preserved, and he doubted whether any number could be found less objectionable than that which he supported. The members of this House ought to correspond in some just proportion to the numbers of the Senate; but it was very obvious that within a few years past that body had increased in a ratio altogether disproportionate to this House.

The question being about to be put by the Chairman, on the largest number, (75,000,)

Mr. Keyes rose and observed that having proposed that number as the ratio, it was perhaps incumbent on him to state the reasons by which he was influenced. Each member would admit that his voice was not loud enough to be heard in the various parts of this hall. Where business was to be done, it was expedient that those who do it should be heard—otherwise it cannot be understood. This was one reason. Another was, that, in so numerous a body it was next to impossible for the Speaker to preserve that order which was requisite as well for a due decorum, as the despatch of public business. Another essential reason was, that it would reduce the expenditures upon the civil list, and be a great saving to the nation.

The question was then taken on the number proposed, and negatived.

The next number in order was 55,000.

Mr. Van Wyck stated, briefly, his reasons in favor of that number. His object was two-fold—to expedite public business and to economize the public expenditure Mr. V. W. adverted to the reasons that had influenced the framers of our Constitution to adopt a small ratio, but contended that they were wholly inapplicable at present. The facilities of intercourse had so much increased of late that there was no difficulty, on the part of the representative, in the way of obtaining every necessary knowledge of the situation of all his constituents; and, in point of economy, his proposition would save $92,500 per annum to the public treasury.

The question was then taken on the ratio as proposed by Mr. *Van Wyck*, and negatived.

The numbers of 52,000, 50,000, and 49,000, were successively put, without debate, and lost.

48,000 was also put and lost—ayes 35.

47,000 was put and lost—ayes 53.

46,000 was next put, and lost—ayes 50.

45,000 was then put, and lost—ayes 67, noes 80.

44,000 and 43,000 were also rejected, without division.

The question was then taken on 42,000, and carried—ayes 81, noes 73.

Mr. *Campbell* moved that the residue of the bill be so amended as to correspond with the ratio that had been adopted; which was agreed to.

The Committee then rose and reported the bill as amended.

In the House, Mr. *Campbell* moved that the question of concurrence be taken by Yeas and Nays; which was agreed to.

Mr. Durfee spoke at considerable length in opposition to the concurrence with the committee of the whole in the ratio 42,000. Want of room precludes at the present time any but a very brief sketch of his remarks. He thought that an increase of the numbers of the national legislature would not retard the passage of wholesome and necessary laws—and if unnecessary laws were precluded, it might be considered as a benefit to the country; for few things were more pernicious than experiments in legislation. It had been said that the room in which the House of Representatives assembled was not sufficiently capacious to accommodate a greater number than it now contains. On a question of this magnitude, he did not expect to hear an argument of this sort.—Would it be seriously said, that, in defining the number of the representatives of the people, a resort should be first had to the architect? that representation should be dealt out by the cubic foot or the yard? and the Congress of the United States be regulated by the size of the representatives' chamber, and not the chamber to the Congress? Such a principle, he thought, it would be difficult to sustain. There were perhaps no other nation on earth where the representative system was known, in which, with nine or ten millions of people, the number of representatives was so few as in our own. In the last three apportionments it would be seen that 2000 was the only increase in the ratio—and now, in a single apportionment, it was proposed to leap at once over no less than 7000. This, he thought, would be inconsistent with the principles both of policy and justice. In the earlier periods of our government, the people were scattered over a wide extent of territory, and their pursuits were in a great degree similar. But, in the progress of our unexampled prosperity, population had become dense—instead of the humble occupation and simple habits of husbandmen, our people had entered upon every species of employment that ingenuity could contrive—manufactures were extended, and commerce, in its ten thousand forms and multiplied connexions, had spread over every sea, and visited every clime. These complications of business necessarily produced intricate and multifarious interests. A more extended representation, therefore, was necessary now to do justice and protect their varied concerns, than when our population was scarce and our occupations few and simple. There were other reasons. By combination, four or five large states might carry any measure they thought proper; and, although he was far from entertaining or expressing any jealousy in relation to present concerns, yet it was a contingency that ought to be guarded against—and there was no mode of guarding against it so effectually as by permitting a numerous representation. By increasing the representation, you increase the sympathies of the smaller states with the larger. They feel that they have a voice in making the law that is promulgated to govern them, and they yield to it a willing and cheerful obedience. Mr. D. also adverted to the subject of Executive influences, of which they had heard, and although it could not perhaps be said they were now felt, yet all would admit it was prudent to guard against it.

Mr. Randolph made a few preliminary remarks on the impossibility of keeping apart power and wealth, which, whenever separated by any revulsion, seek a re-union by a tendency as true as gravitation, and as naturally as the sexes. It has been so from the begining, said he. Male and female created he them, and do what you will they will get together. He went on to observe that he looked with some dismay upon the present political prospect before us. He saw the old members of the confederacy about to be placed in the back ground. He could see two of the members of the old family of the good old thirteen United States—God bless them! about to be—he would not say proscribed—but submitted to an operation by which they would be deprived of a moiety of their representation on this floor: And this too in the absence, and the necessary absence, of the whole representation of one of these states. The state of Delaware, to which he alluded, had produced many illustrious men—men who were eminently useful in the revolutionary war, both in the cabinet and in the field. For himself, he was disposed to pay her all that deference to which she was entitled by her gallantry, ability, and, if he might so express himself, by her weakness; a weakness, however, not in nerve—not in the arm, nor in the head, but a weakness—a weakness of numbers, when compared with the magnitude of other states.

Mr. R. therefore moved that the further consideration of the bill be postponed until next Monday week, which was put and carried—ayes 91.

E PLURIBUS UNUM

SALISBURY:

TUESDAY, FEB. 5, 1822.

No. 2, To the Board of Internal Improvement, is necessarily postponed.

The third annual Report of the Managers of the Auxiliary Bible Society of Ashville, N. C. will be published in our next.

No mail from Fayetteville was received last week. The only excuse which we know of is, *muddy roads*, as the streams could not have been high; and this is an excuse, we apprehend, that the Post-Master General would not pronounce *good*. This is the *third* time, now, within four or five weeks, the mail from Fayetteville has failed; once, on account of high water; and the two other times on we know not what account. If the contractor has a sufficient excuse, we are satisfied; if not, we trust suitable representations will be made to Mr. Meigs, so that the demands of the contract may be *satisfied*.

As the writer paid twelve and a half cents to get the following *poetic* effusion to us, we cannot in our consciences refuse to gratify him. We hold with Horace:

Let bards be licens'd, then, themselves to kill;
'Tis murder to preserve them 'gainst their will.

It is published as we received it, verbatim, &c.

To a Lady, who once asked, "Is your heart engaged?"

My heart from chains of love is free,
But ever ready to be bound;
Hymen's silken bands with *she*,
Whose heart a kindred one would own:

If yours fair Lady should be so free,
As I have just own'd mine;
How happy, happy, should I be,
Were mine a kindred one to thine.

AGAIN: *WHO SHALL BE THE NEXT PRESIDENT?*

This is a question that begins to excite considerable interest among our brother editors, and it would seem, no little concern among the members of Congress. Rumour says, that in the course of the present session, a *caucus* is to be held at Washington to designate a fit person for that high station—by way, no doubt, of saving the people the trouble of thinking for themselves. Indeed, the editors of the National Intelligencer seem to think that the salvation of the republic depends upon a timely step of that sort. After deprecating the consequences that would follow from the election being brought into the House of Representatives, in the event there should be no choice by the people, they go on to say,—"The only refuge we now discover from that danger, is in a nomination, which may have the effect to produce a majority in favor of some one of the candidates. This is an alternative we contemplate without pleasure, but it seems to be unavoidable." Now against all this parade about the *necessity* of a *caucus*, we enter our humble dissent. In the first place, there is as yet but little grounds of apprehension that the election will fall upon the House of Representatives; and in the next, suppose it does, have not the people of the United States, on certain contingencies, entrusted that body with the power? As to the contest between Mr. Jefferson and Mr. Burr, such another is not likely soon to occur again; indeed, cannot, as it is guarded against by an amendment of the constitution. But it is a wily policy to paint in frightful colours an imaginary evil, in order to lessen the objections against a real one. We are told the only way to escape the direful consequences of an election by the House of Representatives, is for a *caucus* to make a *nomination*,—or, which is nearly the same thing.....to *elect* him.

The same men who, in a *caucus*, will act with wisdom and purity, when they are called upon to act in a *constitutional* capacity are not to be trusted: They are in danger of intrigues, and corruption. Where is the consistency in all this? If Clinton or Crawford, Adams or Calhoun, could influence those men in the House, why not in a *Caucus?* And we would not be understood as meaning that members of Congress are not capable of corrupt influences; on the contrary, we think they are: but certainly not more so in the House of Representatives, where they are acting under the solemnity of their oaths, than in a *caucus*, where the constitution does not know them. But, we would be glad to know how it is that members of Congress are better qualified to judge who should be President, than any other intelligent citizens? Is it because they have seen the capitol, and breathed for a few months the atmosphere of the city? Or, are they better qualified to weigh the talents and merits of Mr. Crawford, or Mr. Adams, because they have eat dinner with the one, or drank tea with the other? The abilities of public men can alone be estimated from their acts and performances, and they are not commonly kept hid under a bushel solely for members of Congress to peep at; they are made public, and we at a distance can see them and judge them as well as those who recline under the shadow

of the capitol. As *well?* yes; and, generally speaking, we can come to more just conclusions; for *they*, on the spot, are in danger from the attentions, levees, and intrigues of would-be-Presidents, while the people at a distance, are out of the reach of such influences. Besides this, there is a *thirst* for preferment that prevails at Washington, which has a wonderful influence on the opinions of those that are seized with it. One member of standing and influence, may have a desire to obtain a *secretaryship*; as the best means of realizing his wishes, he supports Mr. Crawford for President. Another may wish to visit foregn countries as an Ambassador; he looks to Mr. Adams. A score of others have inferior posts in view; they too join sides; and with such feelings, hopes and expectations, they go into a *caucus,—nominate* a President, and leave the people to act the farce of an election. That we have not exaggerated this seeking after offices among the members of Congress, is evident from the number of applications at the last session. It was then stated, as coming from the President himself, that not fewer than 70 or 80 members were applicants for the offices created under the Florida treaty. All this considered, we are disposed to place but little reliance on caucus nominations made at *Washington City*; and if, on the present occasion, a nomination is made, we believe the people, at least the people of North-Carolina, will not regard it much. We have made these remarks in order to draw the minds of our readers to the subject. Situated as we are, remote from the seat of political intrigues and rivalry, the people of North-Carolina have followed on in the wake of others, until the General Government has almost forgotten that there is such a state in the Union as North-Carolina. It is time that we should begin to claim our just weight and consequence in the scale of public affairs. To obtain this, we must attend to, and take a part in, what is going on in the political world.

☞ The above remarks were prepared for our last paper, but were unavoidably crowded out; they will not, however, be unseasonable at this time.

SOLOMON SOUTHWICK has been removed from the office of Post-Master at Albany, N. Y. and Col. Solomon Van Rensselaer, a *Member of Congress*, appointed in his stead. This removal is creating no little stir in the newspapers, as no reasonable complaint, it is said, could be made against Mr. Southwick, who has uniformly discharged the duties of his office with zeal and fidelity. But it is not our intention to question the justice or expediency of the removal, but to enter our protest against the new appointment; not against Mr. Rensselaer on account of aught we have against his character or capability,—for we have nothing,—but as a *Member of Congress*. It would really seem that many persons,—high-minded and honorable men, too,—seek the office of representative of the *people*, for no other purpose than to obtain some petty birth from the hands of the *President*; nay, from the hands of even the Post-Master General! Yes—an office in his gift is deemed more honorable than one conferred immediately by thirty-five thousand freemen—than an office bestowed by the people, the highest source of honor in this country! Tell it not in England: publish it not on the continent: lest the friends of monarchy rejoice; lest the minions of aristocracy triumph! Surely it is time that public sentiment should be decidedly expressed against this practice of luring away, by the temptations of little, and comparatively speaking, insignificant offices, the people's representatives; and if public opinion, if public disapprobation, cannot arrest the evil,—let the axe be applied to the root; let the constitution be amended, so as to inhibit any member of Congress, during the time for which he was elected, from accepting any office from the government. We should not object, perhaps, to filling some of the most important offices of government with members of Congress, who, by their talents, and experience in public business, might be peculiarly fitted for such high trusts: but it is certainly the part of wisdom to stop, and ponder the consequences, when a *Member of Congress* will desert his high and honorable station to become a *deputy-Post-Master*, or a *deputy Collector*, or perhaps a *Clerk* in one of the Departments! When such things happen, it is time for the people to awake: It is time, if they do not wish to see their liberties frittered away to nothing but the name—their representatives become mere tools and pensioners of the Executive,—to declare their unqualified disapprobation of this tampering with their representatives; and if this will not do, to revise the charter of their liberties, and insert an amendatory clause, providing against the evil in future.

We will conclude our remarks at this time with an extract from a letter from a member of Congress to a gentleman in South-Carolina, published in the *Columbia Telescope* of January 15. The fact therein disclosed needs no comment; it speaks volumes; and if it does not alarm the people, we know not what will. If things go on at this rate much longer, bribery and corruption will soon stalk forth at noonday, and some modern Walpole hold Congress at his beck, and direct all their proceedings: the Capitol will be made a place of bargain and sale, instead of a Hall of Legislation; a place where principle is bartered for office, and honor sacrificed to power. But for the letter:

"We have begun to talk pretty freely about our next President, and within a few days, that subject seems to have gained an ascendancy over all others. Mr. Crawford, who was thought to be in pretty good time to enter the course, it seems, whether from a design to promote his election or not, appointed Mr. Thomas, a *Senator from Illinois*, to examine the land offices in Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Missouri and Michigan, during the past summer, for which it is understood (a fact, however, that can have no influence on the principle) that he is to receive, or has received, 1500 or 2000 dollars. This thing of appointing members of Congress to situations, where he can regulate their compensation himself, and *while they are acting as members*, seems to have given great umbrage to those who profess to feel a proper regard for the *integrity* and *independence* of Congress."

After some further remarks on this transaction, which have an immediate bearing on another subject, and are, therefore, not relevant to our present purpose, the writer concludes as follows:

"I now thought Congress will feel sufficient interest in preserving its own purity and dignity, to make inquiry into the matter. There surely has not been an example, so deleterious to Congressional morals as this, since my personal acquaintance with the history of the government, nor do I remember any of previous occurrence."

The ratio of representation agreed upon in committee of the whole in the H. of Representatives, viz. 42,000, will give to North-Carolina 13 representatives, the same number which she is now entitled to. The fraction over that number is 10,821. The largest fraction under this ratio is that of Louisiana, which is 41,779. For the information of our readers, we subjoin the following statement, showing the number of representatives which each state will be entitled to under the ratio of 42,000, with the fractions annexed, and likewise the number which they at present possess:

	No. Rep. 42,000.	*Fractions.*	*Present No.*
Maine,	7	4,335	7
New-Hampshire,	5	34,161	6
Massachusetts,	12	19,287	13
Rhode-Island,	1	41,038	2
Connecticut,	6	23,208	7
Vermont,	5	25,764	6
New-York,	32	24,775	27
New-Jersey,	6	22,551	6
Pennsylvania,	24	41,313	23
Delaware,	1	28,943	2
Maryland,	8	28,389	9
Virginia,	21	13,303	23
North-Carolina,	13	10,821	13
South-Carolina,	9	11,594	9
Georgia,	6	29,126	6
Alabama,	2	26,339	1
Mississippi,	1	20,320	1
Louisiana,	2	41,779	1
Tennessee,	9	12,769	6
Kentucky,	12	9,623	10
Ohio,	13	35,434	6
Indiana,	3	21,102	1
Illinois,	1	12,843	1
Missouri,	1	20,496	1
	200	559,313	187

FOR THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

FELLOW-CITIZENS: It will soon be two years since the design of establishing a College in the western part of North-Carolina was proposed to the attention of the public. Delays and discouragements were to be expected. A work of so much magnitude, requires a length of time to arrive at maturity. There may have been mistakes and errors in the proceedings of those who stood foremost in promoting the above named literary institution: and allowing there were, are they beyond the reach of remedy? Is the malady so inveterate as to admit of no cure? Do these (if such have been) lessen its importance and necessity, or justify its abandonment? What is the path of duty? should be the first question; and when known, pursue it with patience, perseverance and integrity.

To avoid ridicule, is natural and laudable; wilfully or wantonly to incur it, is an evidence of a degraded mind. During a late contest, it was said, "If we give up our pretensions, and relinquish our claims, it will not only expose us to the scorn of ——— but also to that of the whole world." In this case, if we relinquish our design, and suffer it to die away, we shall expose ourselves to deserved censure: "*it will not tell well in history*;" posterity will read it with regret; it will be a tacit acknowledgment of our weakness; show that we deserve to be held in that state of political inferiority and degradation in which we are now placed; check our progress to knowledge and aggrandizement; and darken the character of the western section of our state with a stain that will not soon be effaced.

The pressure of the times is certainly unfriendly towards obtaining contributions for public purposes. But is it not rationally to be expected, that two or three years of commerce and national prosperity, attended with industry, economy, and frugality, will smooth off many of our present difficulties and embarrassments, and restore our country to an easy and tranquil state? Could subscriptions be rendered, which experience has said may be done, comparatively *universal*, the necessary buildings may be erected in a short time. Suppose we cannot progress rapidly, we can do something—save it from dissolution. Should that be its fate; should it die an untimely death in our hands, it is not likely that any, who are now on the stage of life, will see it revived.

It would not be difficult to prove the influence of the higher institutions of learning on all inferior schools and academies; their connexion with the good order and happiness of mankind, the interests of civil, and religious liberty, and the diffusion of christianity and vital piety in our own and other lands.

The whole is submitted to the consideration of a liberal, enlightened, and patriotic public, by a

FRIEND TO THE COLLEGE.

MARRIED,

In this county, on Thursday, the 17th ult. by the Rev. John Carrigan, Mr. *Moses P. Nicholson*, to Miss *Winsey Ann Barons*.

In Mecklenburg county, on the 24th ult. Mr. *John G. Morse*, of Charlotte, N. C. to Miss *Mary Kimble*, of Randolph county.

DIED,

In this county, on Thursday, the 24th ultimo, Miss *Sarah Webb*.

Public House to Rent.

ON Friday, the 22d of February, will be rented, at the Court-House in Salisbury, the large and commodious House and premises now occupied by Capt. Thomas Holton.

Also, at the same time and place, two back Lots, belonging to the estate of the late Francis Coupee.

THOS. HOLMES,
JACOB FISHER,
Guardians to heirs of F. Coupee.

Salisbury, Feb. 4, 1822. 3wt89

Stray Horse.

STRAYED from the subscriber, (living near Salem,) on the 16th Dec. last, a dark bay Horse, between 14 and 15 hands high, and about 11 years old; has a few white hairs in his forehead, a roach'd mane, and a few white spots (saddle marks) on his back. A reasonable reward will be given to any person who will deliver the said horse to me, or give information so that I get him.

JOHN WATERSON.

January 28, 1822. 3wt89

Grampus Waggoner.

WILL be sold, on the 19th of this inst. at the Court House in Salisbury, on a credit of 12 months, the noted large stud-horse *Grampus Waggoner*. I will warrant the said horse to be healthy and sound, as far as I have any knowledge of him.

F. NEELY.

February 2, 1822. 2wt88p

VALUABLE LANDS for Sale or Rent.

THE subscriber has determined on removing to the state of Tennessee, and wishes to sell his landed estate, viz: The plantation whereon he now lives, containing 240 acres, situated 5¾ miles from Salisbury, on the main road leading from the latter place to Charlotte, York, Chester, Augusta and Milledgeville. This is the most direct road from the North through the central part of this state to the South; and there is no road in this state more travelled. There is a comfortable dwelling-house with a number of rooms, three out-houses for negroes, one loom-house, barn, stables, cribs, &c. all in good repair. The soil is excellent, and well adapted to the culture of cotton, corn, wheat, oats, rye, and other grain. A sufficient quantity is cleared and under good fence to work six hands to advantage. The situation of this tract is well calculated for any public business: as a house of entertainment it is well known for upwards of thirty years. The local advantages for a public station are great; money could be made here with but very little trouble.

One other tract, containing 205 acres, situated one mile from the above place, on the same road, having no buildings but one cabin; 45 acres of cleared land, and under good fence, well adapted to the culture of any kind of grain. The terms liberal; two and three years, or more, if required, with interest after twelve months. Any gentleman who wishes to purchase or rent, will do well to apply immediately, as I intend leaving the premises in two months.

JOHN BRANDON, Sen.

January 26, 1822.——6w86

MORE NEW GOODS.

THE subscriber is now opening, at his Store in Salisbury, a large and choice selection of

Dry Goods and Groceries,

Just received from Charleston, Philadelphia and New-York; which will be sold at fair prices, and all kinds of country produce received in exchange. His customers and the public are respectfully invited to call, examine, and judge for themselves.

J. MURPHY.

December, 1821. 3wt87

A LIST OF

Military Land Warrants

ISSUED to the President and Trustees of the University of North-Carolina, since the sitting of the last General Assembly.

No. of Warrant.	*Original Claimants.*	*No. of Warrant.*	*Original Claimants.*
665	James Ammins	843	John Needham
666	Peter Rough	844	Jesse Nettles
667	Jesse Rowell	845	Abisha Oliver
668	Jack Rock	846	Patrick O'Kelly
673	Wm. Richards	847	Leonard Parker
674	Nathaniel Harris	848	Samuel Parker
677	William Logan	849	Thomas Peavey
678	John Wonks	850	Drury Perkinson
679	Hains White	851	John Roberts
680	Moses Stearn	852	John Richardson
681	Michael Scantlin	853	Wm. Rochester
682	John M'Kean	854	Charles Stewart
695	William Clifton	855	Benj. Stedman
696	Sim. Christophers	856	James Scott
697	William Barber	857	Martin Slayers
698	Hardy Cheshire	858	William Shield
699	Arthur Arnold	859	Jesse Siddle
700	John Brevard	860	Thomas Sillard
701	Richard Ward	861	William Talton
702	Knibb Wynn	862	Andrew Vanoy
703	Peter Duncan	863	Joseph J. Wade
704	Gilbert Miller	864	James Varkize
705	William Womack	865	Elisha White
706	Right Bass	866	Thomas Walker
707	William Wynn	867	John Burges
708	Samuel M'Dowg	868	Lewis Weaver
709	Thomas Ward	881	Eli Ely
710	Thos. Warwick	882	John Edwards
711	Edward Fossett	883	James Holden
712	Abiel Andrews	884	Thomas Loyd
718	Randol Bryant	885	Thomas Tucker
719	Benj. Bennett	886	William Douglas
720	Collin Brown	887	George Harrison
721	William Boling	888	David Jones
722	John Booth	889	Hardy Ridley
723	Thos. Blackleach	890	Edmund Blount
724	Jesse Benton	891	Willis Davis
725	Job Butts	892	John Burrows
726	Christ. Brannon	893	Job Mitchell
727	William Conner	894	John Southerland
728	John Conley	895	Isaac Roberts
729	Charles Connor	896	Gabriel Terrell
730	John Condon	897	Etheldred Bosman
731	John Darby	898	Allen Baggott
732	William Ford	899	Henry Jason
733	Thomas Hewings	900	Bartlet Moreland
734	James Hilliard	901	Robert Palmer
735	Elisha Hubbart	902	William Shepard
736	Hardy Hines	903	William Hill
737	Malcom M'Daniel	904	Larie Linch
738	Matthew Newly	905	Charles Richards
739	Ed'wd Pendleton	906	James Chambers
740	James King, sen.	907	Ezekiel Griffin
741	Hezekiah Rice	908	Nichols Edmunds
742	Anth'y. Simmons	909	Benjamin Caffield
743	Adam Sykes	910	Howell Gee
744	Philip Thomas	911	Solomon Cooper
745	William Townly	912	Thomas Watson
746	John Tillery	913	George Close
747	Matthew White	914	Joseph Hodges
748	Henry Wiggins	915	David Walden
749	Thomas Bullock	916	Robert Williams
750	Baxter Boland [returned & filed.]	917	Benjamin Bird
751	William Baker	918	Josiah Green
752	Robert Brewer	919	Gerrard Craig
753	Henry Coker	920	William Groves
754	Dennis Dowling	921	Richard Bradley
755	James Gilliham	922	Jno. Cheesborough
756	Thomas Grisurt	923	Robert Duncan
757	Jacob Moore	924	Peter Kippey
758	Matthew Warren	925	William Huel
759	Hercules Ryan	926	Robert Singleton
760	George Redner	927	Jethro Lassiter
761	Samuel Scott	928	Levi West
762	Nathaniel Weat	929	Henry Blurton
765	Negro Brutus	930	William Roark
766	Negro Frederick	931	William Kennedy
767	John Hardy	932	Wm. Washington
768	Joel Martin	933	Daniel Wade
769	Josiah Miller	934	Thomas Whitley
770	Thomas Hutson	935	John Cottle
771	Matthew Brickel	936	James Piner
772	John Bagnall	937	William Scantlin
773	Henry Brantley	938	William Turpin
774	David Burnett	939	William Yates
775	Charles Craben	940	Joseph Hyman
776	Martin Cole	941	Isham Carns
777	Cubit	942	Thomas Goff
778	William Haygood	943	Lewis Outlaw
779	Jeremiah Messer	944	Joseph White
780	William Stemm	945	William Elks
781	Henry Vize	946	John Arnold
782	Peter Brown	947	Samuel Burrows
783	Christ. Barlow	948	Richard Wheabey
784	Moses Byrd	949	William Neil
785	James Balentine	950	Jacob Waddle
786	Richard Cordle	951	John Curtis
787	William Fox	952	John Low
788	Wm. Flemming	961	Matthias Brickle
789	Black Garrick	962	Thomas Kent
790	Benjamin Patrick	963	James Kelton
791	John Foney	964	Samuel W. Lewis
792	Daniel Twigg	965	Jerome M'Mullen
794	John Atkinson	966	Joseph Miles
795	John Baker	967	John Morning
796	Samuel Bradley	968	Drury Chavous
797	John Boon	969	John Cumminger
798	Lewis Biddlehizer	970	John Cook
799	Joseph Beaumont	971	Jacob Hafner
800	Joseph Cook	972	Isaac Cornelius
801	John Cook	973	Thomas Pierson
802	John Campbell	974	Richard D. Cook
803	David Conn	975	Caleb Koen
804	Edward Cox	976	Robert Calf
805	Charles Coleman	977	William Hurley
806	Thomas Cook	978	Josiah Daws
807	Aaron Davis	979	Sam. Norsworthy
808	James Dupree	980	George Nicholas
809	George Dixon	981	James Roper
810	Thomas Endless	982	Robert Harper
811	Thomas Eburn	983	Richard Martin
812	David Easter	984	Caleb Albertson
813	John Erwin	985	Ebenezer Blackley
814	William Ewell	986	David Broadwell
815	Joshua Fenton	987	Burrel Davis
816	Robert Griffin	988	Thomas Little
817	James Gunn	989	Jeremiah Modlin
818	Stephen Harris of Darnall's company.	990	Michael Leoney
819	Burrell Hughes	991	Richard Bond
820	John Hart	992	John Pilchard
821	Stephen Harris of Stedman's comp'y.	993	James Faddles
822	Shadrach Homes	994	Thomas Pyot
823	Samuel Hollowell	995	William Ward
824	James Hall	996	Richard Lucas
825	Thomas Hill	997	Joshua Stocks
826	George Hill	998	William Kinkaid
827	Thomas Hopkins	999	William Risk
828	Thomas Hicks	1019	Armwell Herron
829	Littleton Johnston	1020	George Richards
830	James Jennings	1021	P. Harrington
831	Thomas Jeffries	1022	Charles Haslip
832	Elijah Jenkins	1023	John Donnelly
833	Jacob Kittle	1024	Benjamin Dorland
834	Archibald Kennedy	1025	Broton Jones
835	John Ledum	1026	Francis Jack
836	John Liscombe	1027	Bryan Montague
837	Willis Marshall	1028	Sam. Montague
838	Charles Mixom	1029	Job Ward
839	John Moore	1030	Timothy Plumpus
840	Bryan Nadry	1031	Wm. Stewart
841	Samuel M'Elroy	1032	Jacob Owens
842	Joseph M'Daniel	1033	Sam. Goodman
		1034	Wm. Gregory
		1035	David Charney

3M87

Published by order of the General Assembly

Western College.

THE Trustees of the Western College are hereby reminded, that the time appointed for the annual meeting of the board, will take place on the 2d Wednesday of February next. It is thought a sense of duty, the magnitude of the object, the desires and expectations of the people, in the western section of the state, are so clearly seen, and so deeply felt by the Trustees, that to offer arguments to induce their cheerful and universal attendance, would be unnecessary.

Others of our fellow citizens, in the county of Lincoln, and in the counties adjacent, are respectively and earnestly invited to meet with the designated patrons of the institution; who, by their example, countenance, and advice, may aid in presenting the College in a pleasing and imposing aspect to the community at large.

JAMES M'REE,
President Board of Trustees.

W. W. Woodward,

NO. 52, south-west corner of Chesnut and 2d streets, Philadelphia, will shortly publish

Jewish Antiquities,

Or, a Course of Lectures on the three first books of Godwin's Moses and Aaron; to which is annexed, a Dissertation on the Hebrew Language....By the late Rev. David Jennings, D. D. Two volumes in one, with useful notes, from the pen of the Rev. C. F. Part, who is peculiarly qualified, having descended from [illegible] nation, and for a number of years [illegible] the office of a teacher and Rabbi among that people.

Terms of publication.—First: To be printed in one large octavo volume, of about 500 pages, with three elegant engravings. Second: To be delivered to subscribers, neatly bound, at $3 50. Third: One copy given for every three purchased or subscribed for.

January, 1822. 3wt88

W. W. Woodward,

OF Philadelphia, has made arrangements for printing the Life of the

Rev. Dr. Thomas Scott,

Author of the Commentary on the Scriptures: To which will be added, two very interesting Sermons, occasioned by his death.

January, 1822. 3wt88

Land for Sale.

THE subscriber offers 220 acres of Land for sale, lying in Wilkes county, immediately on both sides of Rede's River, about eight miles north of Wilkesborough. There are about 50 acres of land opened, and in tolerable repair, most superbly adapted to the culture of corn and wheat; and there are also on it a most excellent Orchard and Mill-Seat. Any person wishing to become further acquainted with said premises, or being desirous of purchasing, will apply to H. B. Satterwhite, or Wesley Reynolds, Esq'rs. in Wilkesborough, or to myself in Salisbury.

CHARLES L. BOWERS.

January 29, 1822. 6wt91

Looshatchey Lands

FOR SALE, in West Tennessee, near the Chicasaw Bluff....Viz: 3,660 acres, held by grant to John M'Knitt Alexander, dated 10th of July, 1788, No. 21; about eight miles east of the Mississippi River, and twenty-five miles above the Bluff. This tract is divided into 4 sections.

800 acres, being a late entry on a warrant in the name of said Alexander; lying in 11th district, range 3d, section 7th; about thirty miles north of east from the Bluff.

Plats and descriptions of said Lands will be shown to those who wish to purchase. The lands are good, and well situated. Terms are, one-third to be paid on purchase, one-third in twelve months, and the balance in two years.—No contract will be closed before the 1st day of May, 1822. For further particulars, apply to

JOSEPH M'KNITT,
Executor of Jno. M'Knitt Alexander.

January 1, 1822. 1amt23A

Yadkin Navigation

COMPANY.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a general meeting of the Stockholders of said company will be held at the house of Mrs. Ann Smith, in the county of Montgomery, on Thursday, the 28th day of February next.

By order of the Board of Directors.

A. D. MURPHEY, *Pres't.*

Jan. 16, 1822. 5wt90

To the Public.

THE subscriber, being Treasurer for the Wardens of the Poor for Rowan County, as also for the Commissioners of the Town of Salisbury, gives notice, that the books for each are open at his store-room in Salisbury every day, (Sundays excepted,) for the inspection of all persons interested.

J. MURPHY, *Treas'r*
for Wardens and Commissioners.

Salisbury, Jan. 1822. 3wt88

DISSOLUTION OF

CO-PARTNERSHIP.

THE firm of *Morse & Sloan* is this day dissolved. All persons having claims against the said firm are requested to present them, and those indebted are requested to come forward and liquidate their accounts. We deem it unnecessary to use any argument to show the necessity for prompt attention to this notice, as it is obvious to every one that the business must be brought to an early close.

MORSE & SLOAN.

Charlotte, N. C. Jan. 1, 1822. 4wt87

COACH MAKING.

J. G. MORSE,

RETURNS his grateful thanks to his friends and the public, for the encouragement he has received in his line of business, and hopes that he will continue to pursue that course of conduct which will merit a continuation of their patronage. He continues to carry on the *Coach Making* business at the old stand on Trade street, in the house formerly occupied by A. Frew, Esq. and nearly opposite the Theatre; where he intends keeping constantly on hand a variety of two-wheel Carriages; and he trusts, from the number and excellency of the workmen he has employed, and the choice selection of timber he has made, that he will be able to give entire satisfaction.

All repairs done at the shortest notice. Orders from the country promptly attended to.

J. G. MORSE.

Charlotte, Jan. 2, 1822. 4wt87

The Muse! whate'er the Muse inspires,
My soul the tuneful strain admires....SCOTT.

THE LAST SONG,

Supposed to be sung by a young and innocent girl, who feels herself dying of long cherished and undisclosed love.

BY BARRY CORNWALL.

Must it be?—Then farewell,
Thou whom my woman's heart cherished so long:
Farewell! and be this song
The last, wherein I say "I loved thee well."

Many a weary strain
(Never yet heard by thee) hath this door breath
Uttered, of Love and Death,
And maiden grief, hidden and chid in vain.

Oh! if in after years
The tale that I am dead shall touch thy heart,
Bid not the pain depart;
But shed, over my grave, a few sad tears.

Think of me—still so young,
Silent, tho' fond, who cast my life away,
[illegible] to die,
The passionate Spirit that around me clung.

Farewell again! and yet,
Must it indeed be so—and on this shore
Shall you and I no more
Together see the sun of the Summer set?

For me, my days are gone!
No more shall I, in vintage times, prepare
Chaplets to bind my hair,
As I was wont: oh 'twas for you alone!

But on my bier I'll lay
Me down in frozen beauty, pale and wan,
Martyr of love to man,
And, like a broken flower, gently decay.

FROM THE CHARLESTON COURIER.

Come to my heart, thou stricken deer!
The world has aim'd its shaft at thee;
There is a welcome shelter here,
There are no enemies with me.
Thou art too fair and delicate,
To bide the cold and pelting storm;
Oh! fly the world, that can but hate
The brighter cheek, and fairer form.

Fly to my heart, thou mourning dove,
And seek a refuge in my nest;
I'll fold around my wings of love,
And hush thy beating pulse to rest.
I heard the death-shot in the wood,
I saw the fowler clip thy wing;
Thy ruffled wings are dropp'd with blood,
But terror here no hand shall bring.

Come to my home, thou bleeding heart!
And trust thy woes to me alone;
For thou may'st all thy griefs impart,
And I will take them as my own.
I have a healing balm for thee,
To stanch thy blood, and soothe thy pain;
For, kindly touch'd by sympathy,
Thy wound shall never bleed again.

The world may scorn thee, if they please,
But I will dare to love thee still;
Beneath these darkly sheltering trees,
I'll guard thee safe from every ill.
For I have found thee kind and true,
A tender heart, a melting soul,
And still I see thine eye of blue,
As brightly and as purely roll.

Literary Extracts, &c.

Variety's the very spice of life,
That gives it all its flavor.

FROM BLACKWOOD'S MAGAZINE FOR OCTOBER.

THE BURIED ALIVE.

I had been for some time ill of a low and lingering fever. My strength gradually wasted, but the sense of life seemed to become weaker. I could see by the looks of the doctor that he despaired of my recovery; and the soft and whispering sorrow of my friends taught me that I had nothing to hope.

One day towards the evening, the crisis took place. I was seized with a strange and indescribable quivering; a rushing sound was in my ears. I saw around my couch innumerable strange faces; they were bright and visionary, and without bodies. There was light and solemnity, and I tried to move, but could not. For a short time a terrible confusion overwhelmed me, and when it passed off, all my recollection returned with the most perfect distinctness, but the power of motion had departed. I heard the sound of weeping at my pillow; and voice of the nurse say, "he is dead." I cannot describe what I felt at these words. I exerted my utmost power of volition to stir myself, but I could not move even an eyelid. After a short pause, my friend drew near; and sobbing, and convulsed with grief, drew his hand over my face, and closed my eyes. The world was then darkened, but I still could hear, and feel, and suffer.

When my eyes were closed, I heard by the attendants that my friend had left the room, and I soon after found the undertakers were preparing to habit me in the garments of the grave.—Their thoughlessness was more awful than the grief of my friends. They laughed at one another as they turned me from side to side, and treated what they believed a corpse with the most appalling ribaldry.

When they had laid me out, these wretches retired, and the degrading formality of affected mourning commenced. For three days, a number of friends called to see me. I heard them in low accents speak of what I was; and more than one touched me with his finger. On the third day some of them talked of the smell of corruption in the room.

The coffin was procured, I was lifted and laid in; my friend placed my head on what was deemed my last pillow, and I felt his tears drop on my face.

When all who had any peculiar interest in me had for a short time looked at me in the coffin, I heard them retire; and the undertaker's men placed the lid on the coffin, and screwed it down. There were two of them present; one had occasion to go away before the task was done. I heard the fellow who was left begin to whistle as he turned the screw nails; but he checked himself and completed the work in silence.

I was then left alone; every one shunned the room. I knew, however, that I was not yet buried; and though darkened and motionless, I had still hopes; but this was not permitted long. The day of interment arrived. I felt the coffin lifted and borne away. I heard and felt it placed in the hearse. There was a crowd of people around; some of them spoke sorrowfully of me.—The hearse began to move. I knew that it carried me to the grave. It halted, and the coffin was taken out. I felt myself carried on shoulders of men, by the inequality of the motion. A pause ensued. I heard the cords of the coffin move. I felt it swing as dependent by them; it was lowered, and rested on the bottom of the grave; the cords were dropped upon the lid. I heard them fall. Dreadful was the effort I then made to exert the power of action, but my whole frame was immovable.

Soon after, a few handfuls of earth were thrown upon the coffin; then there was another pause; after which the shovel was employed; and the sound of the rattling mould, as it covered me, was far more tremendous than thunder. But I could make no effort. The sound gradually became less and less, and by a surging reverberation in the coffin, I knew the grave was filled up, and that the sexton was treading in the earth, slapping the grave with the flat side of his spade. This, too, ceased, and then all was silent.

I had no means of knowing the lapse of time; and the silence continued.—This is death, thought I, and I am doomed to remain in the earth till the day of resurrection! Presently the body will fall into corruption, and the epicurean worm, that is only satisfied with the flesh of man, will come to partake of the banquet that has been prepared for him with so much solicitude and care. In contemplation of this hideous thought, I heard a low and under sound in the earth over me, and I fancied that the worms and the reptiles of death were coming; and the mole and the rat of the grave would soon be upon me. The sound continued to grow louder and nearer. Can it be possible, I thought, that my friends suspect they have buried me too soon? The hope was truly like lightning bursting thro' the gloom of death.

The sound ceased, and presently I felt the hands of some dreadful being working about my throat. They dragged me out of the coffin by the head. I felt again the living air, but it was piercingly cold; and I was carried swiftly away—I thought to judgment, perhaps perdition.

When borne to some distance, I was thrown down like a clod: it was not upon the ground. A moment after I found myself on a carriage; and, by the interchange of two or three brief sentences, I discovered that I was in the hands of two of those robbers who live by plundering the grave, and selling the bodies of parents, and children, and friends. One of the men sung snatches and obscene songs, as the cart rattled over the pavement of the streets.

When it halted I was lifted out, and I soon perceived, by the closeness of the air, and change of temperature, that I was carried into a room; and being rudely stript of my shroud, was placed naked on the table. By the conversation of the two fellows with the servant who admitted them, I learnt that I was that night to be dissected.

My eyes were still shut, I saw nothing; but in a short time I heard by the bustle in the room, that the students of anatomy were assembling. Some of them came around the table, and examined me minutely. They were pleased to find that so good a subject had been procured. The demonstrator at last himself came in.

Previous to beginning the dissection, he proposed to try on me some galvanic experiment, and an apparatus was arranged for that purpose. The first shock vibrated through all my nerves; they rung and jangled like the strings of a harp. The students expressed their admiration at the convulsive effect. The second shock threw my eyes open, and the first person I saw was the doctor who had attended me. But still I was as dead. I could, however, discover among the students the faces of many with whom I was familiar; and when my eyes opened, I heard my name pronounced by several of the students, with an accent of awe and compassion and a wish that it had been some other subject.

When they had satisfied themselves with the galvanic phenomena, the demonstrator took the knife and pierced me on the bosom with the point. I felt a dreadful crackling, as it were, throughout my whole frame; a convulsive shuddering instantly followed, and a shriek of horror rose from all present. The ice of death was broken up; my trance ended. The utmost exertions were made to restore me, and in the course of an hour I was in the full possession of all my faculties.

NOCTURNAL INCREASE OF SOUNDS.

Humboldt endeavors to account for the increase of sounds during the night, from observing that the presence of the sun affects the propagation and intensity of sound by the obstacles opposed to its transmission by currents of air of different densities and partial undulation—the result of the unequal heating of various parts of the earth's surface. In air at rest, whether it be dry, or mixed with elastic vapours equally distributed through it, the sonorous undulation is propagated without difficulty. But when this air is crossed in every direction by small currents of a warmer temperature, the sonorous undulation divides into two waves, at the spot where there is the most sudden change in the density of the medium; thus producing partial echoes, which weakens the body of sound, because one of the sonorous waves is reflected back upon itself. The theory of these partitions of sonorous waves has been explained by M. Poisson.—It is not, therefore, the motion of the passage of the particles of air from below upwards, nor the small oblique currents of this fluid that we consider as opposing, by impulse, the propagation of the sonorous waves. A *stroke* or impulse impressed on the surface of the liquid will form circles around the impinging centre, even when the liquid is in agitation. Several kinds of waves may cross in air, as well as in water, without interfering with each other; but the true cause of the less intensity of sound in the day time appears to be the want of homogeneity in the elastic medium. There is at this time a sudden change of density throughout, produced by small currents of air, of a high temperature, rising from portions of the earth's surface that are unequally heated. The sonorous waves are then divided in the same manner as luminous rays are refracted, and from a *mirage* of sound wherever strata of air of unequal density are contiguous. A distinction must be kept between the *intensity* of sound or of light, and the *direction* of the sonorous or luminous wave.—When these waves are propelled across strata of different densities two simultaneous effects will be produced—there will be a change in the direction of the wave, and extinction of light or sound. The reflection that accompanies each refraction weakens the intensity of light; the separation of the sonorous waves causes partial echoes, and that portion which returns on itself becomes insensible to our ear, in weak noises at the spot where the density of the medium suddenly changes. In the *mirage* with double images, that which has undergone refraction contiguous to the earth is always weaker than the direct image. Strata of fluids, of very different density, may be so alternate, that the primitive direction of the luminous or the sonorous ray will remain the same, but the intensity of the ray will be not the less weakened on that account. During the night the surface of the earth cools; the parts covered with grass, or with sand take the same temperature; the atmosphere is no longer crossed by currents of hot air, rising obliquely or vertically in every direction. The medium being now become more homogeneous, the sonorous wave passes with less difficulty, and the intensity of sound increases, as the separations of the sonorous waves and echoes becomes less frequent. [*New Monthly Mag.*

We feel more anxiety, says the *National Gazette*, about the progress of the Greek arms against the brutal dominion of the Turks, than in regard to any part of European affairs. A mind conversant with the history of the Morea, in its ancient intellectual grandeur, and its modern abasement, must be strongly excited by a contest which, if successful, might induce a splendid regeneration.—The following lines of Warton finely recal the past, and portray the recent, situation of that country, which the great potentates of Christian Europe, the ostensible patrons of science and the arts, abandon to its fate in a desperate struggle with the implacable enemies of the cross and of lettered refinement.

Greece! how I kindle at thy magic name,
Feel all thy warmth, and catch the kindred flame,
Thy scenes sublime and visions rise,
In ancient pride, before my musing eyes.
Here Sparta's sons in mute attention hang,
While just Lycurgus pours the mild harangue;
There Xerxes' hosts, all pale with deadly fear,
Shrink at her fated hero's flashing spear.
Here hung with many a lyre of silver string,
The laureate valleys of Il[illegible]
And lo, wh[illegible] in beauty's heavenly dream,
Hoar Plato walks his oliv'd Academe.
Yet ah! no more the land of arts and arms,
Delights with wisdom, or with virtue warms,
Lo! the stern Turk, with more than Vandal rage,
Has blasted all the wreaths of ancient age;
No more her groves by Fancy's feet are trod,
Each Attic grace has left the lov'd abode.
Fall'n is fair Greece! by Luxury's pleasing bane
Seduc'd, she drags a barbarous foreign chain.

ANECDOTE.

Related by Mr. Jefferson in a letter of the 4th of December, 1818.

When the declaration of independence was under the consideration of Congress, there were two or three unlucky expressions in it, which gave offence to some members. The words "Scotch and other auxiliaries," excited the ire of a gentleman or two of that country. Severe strictures on the conduct of the British king, in negativing our repeated appeals of the law which permitted the importation of Slaves, were disapproved by some Southern gentlemen, whose reflections were not yet matured to the full abhorrence of that traffic. Although the offensive expressions were immediately yielded, those gentlemen continued their depredations on other parts of the instrument. I was sitting by Dr. Franklin, who perceiving that I was not insensible to the mutilations, "I have made it a rule," said he, "whenever it is in my power—to avoid becoming the draughtsman of papers to be reviewed by a public body. I took my lesson from an incident which I will relate to you. When I was a journeyman printer, one of my companions, an apprentice hatter, having his time, and was about to open shop for himself. His first concern was to have a handsome signboard with a proper inscription. He composed it in these words: "John Thompson, *Hatter, makes and sells hats for ready money*," with the figure of a hat subjoined. But he thought he would submit it to his friends for their amendment. The first he shewed it to, thought the word '*hatter*' tautologious, because followed by the words 'makes hats,' which shewed he was a hatter. It was struck out.—The next observed that the word '*makes*' might as well be omitted, because his customers would not care who made the hats, if good and to their mind, they would buy, by whomsoever made.—He struck it out. A third said he thought the words '*for ready mouey*' were useless, as it was not the custom of the place to sell on credit; every one who purchased expected to pay. They were parted with, and the inscription now stood 'John Thompson sells hats,' *Sells hats?* says his next friend; 'why nobody would expect you to give them away. What then is the use of that word?' It was stricken out, and '*hats*' followed it, the rather, as there was one painted on the board, so his inscription was reduced ultimately to 'John Thompson,' with the figure of a hat subjoined.

Religious.

INDIFFERENCE IN RELIGION.

Indifference to eternal things, instead of tranquilizing the mind, as it professes to do, is, when a thoughtful moment occurs, a fresh subject of uneasiness; because it adds to our peril the horror of not knowing it. If shutting our eyes to a danger would prevent it, to shut them would not only be a happiness, but a duty; but to barter eternal safety for momentary ease, is a wretched compromise. To produce this delusion, mere inconsideration is as efficient a cause as the most prominent sin. The reason why we do not value eternal things is, because we do not think of them. The mind is so full of what is present, that it has no room to admit a thought of what is to come. Not only we do not give that attention to a never-dying soul which prudent men give to a common transaction, but we do not even think it worth the care which inconsiderate men give to an inconsiderable one.—We complain that life is short, and yet throw away the best part of it, only making over to religion that portion which is good for nothing else; life would be long enough if we assigned its best period to its best purpose.

BIOGRAPHICAL.

LUTHER.

MARTIN LUTHER, born at Esleben, in Saxony, 1483, being educated at the university of Erfort, at twenty years old, commenced M. A. and professed philosophy. And then entering into the college of [illegible] the Monks, by [illegible] reading a Latin Bible, and Augustine's works, he was enlightened and confirmed in the doctrine of justification by faith. Having been made presbyter, he was A. D. 1508, sent to the university of Wittemburg, after which being sent to Rome, in behalf of his convent, upon his return, he was by the elector's appointment made Doctor of Divinity, and explaining the epistle to the Romans, refuted justification by works, and applied to the study of Greek and Hebrew. The Pope's Indulgences being brought into Germany to be sold, he published positions against them, the university joining with him, and the elector defending him; going to Heidelburg, before the Chapter of Augustin friars, he admirably defended justification by faith. Being summoned to appear at Rome, the elector prevailed with Cajetan, the Pope's legate, to give him the hearing at Augsburg, where Luther offering to maintain his doctrine, was not suffered, and so returned. The Elector being again required to deliver him, further acquainting himself with his doctrine, refused, unless he were convicted of error. About which time Luther had a disputation at Leipsic with Eckius; after which, the Pope publishing his Bull against Luther, and his adherents, it was torn in pieces in many places, and Luther daily seeing more of the wickedness and errors of Rome, excommunicated the Bull and its authors, appealing to a general council. Coming to the diet at Worms (under protection) refusing to recant, he was by the emperor proscribed; whereupon he was concealed at Wartsburg, at which time the Mass was abolished at Wittemburg. A. D. 1522, he printed his translation of the Testament, and sometime after married, A. D. 1528. A diet at Nuremburg disannulled the edict of Worms against Luther. Two years after, the Protestant princes presented their Confession of Faith, composed by Luther, at the diet of Augsburg. After which, means were used to reconcile him with the Switzer divines, but without success. After his great labours, being called about business into his own country, falling sick, he prayed for the preservation of the Gospel; blessed God for revealing Christ to him, and in confidence of eternal life, commended his spirit into the hands of God, A. D. 1546, at the age of 62. He foretold several things, was powerful in prayer, liberal, and contemned this world, courteous and grave, a sharp sight, great and invincible mind.

THE PASSIONS.

Our passions, when under the guidance and control of reason, may be compared to those gentle breezes, whose agitations add a charm to nature; but, when let loose, they become like the storms and whirlwinds which tear up all before them, and scatter ruin and destruction around.

He that waits for an opportunity of acting his revenge, watches to do himself a mischief.